

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON SOUTH AMERICA.
The NATIONAL BANK IN LONDON, and all its BRANCHES IN IRELAND issue **LETTERS OF CREDIT** payable in the **RIVER PLATE.**
To persons desiring to remit or bring money to South America, which will be paid to the current rate of exchange, without any charge.
Similar **LETTERS OF CREDIT** may be obtained from
LUMB, WANKLYN AND CO.

The Labour Office. DECREE

National Government.
Considering the advantage to immigrants of an office where they would be supplied with work on landing, and there being funds enough at the disposal of the National Government, the President of the Republic hereby
DECREES:

- Art. 1. Let an Office be created under the name and title of "Labour Office," under the direction of the Immigration Committee.
- Art. 2. The staff shall consist of a Head Clerk with salary of one hundred and fifty pesos per month, with an Assistant at fifty pesos per month, another fifty pesos also allowed for Office expenses.
- Art. 3. Let it be communicated, published, and entered in the National Register.

SANTIAGO.
MACIO VELEZ SANSFIELD
ED. FOX, Secretary.
h. 208 p. 131

The Standard.

"All facts and news from the Argentine Republic."
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1874.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Telegrams will have announced already to our home readers the sad intelligence that civil war has again broken out in the Argentine Republic. On the night of Wednesday 23rd inst. the gunboats recently built for the Government were seized by the Mitristas, but one of them getting aground was abandoned, and the commander Mr. Paulet, who refused to surrender, was tied down but not injured. Next morning it was found most of the leaders of the Mitrista party had escaped from the city, and the telegraph lines on the north and west were cut.

Congress at once declared the whole Republic in state of siege and voted funds to put down the revolution, the Provincial Legislature of B. Ayres doing the same. Special trains with troops and arms were sent to Chascomus, Rancho, Las Flores, Chivilcoy, and other places. The President and Governor hardly left their offices at night, taking prompt and energetic measures, removing Justices and appointing new ones, calling out the Nat. Guards, and sending telegrams all over the Republic, the wires having been speedily mended.

Public alarm subsided a little on Friday, as it was known the Mitristas had not taken the arsenal at Zarate, nor Martin Garcia, their gunboat cruising about the Outer Roads: she overhauled the Saturno, whereupon the captain anchored outside, and the passengers were landed the same afternoon.

Four newspapers were closed, of the Mitrista party, namely the *Nacion*, *Pampa*, *Pensu* and *Libertad*, the editors having fled. The *Nacional*, semi-official paper, was also suspended and the editor locked up, for having published some rumors. It is impossible either to say how much truth there may be in the rumors about, or even to give a catalogue of same. The Government has the sad tidings that General Arredondo's rose against General Ivanowski and killed him. He was a fine soldier, having risen from the ranks, and received his grade of General from President Sarmiento in recognition of his having put down the Mendoza rebellion of 1873 in ten days, after a forced march almost unparalleled even in these countries. He was a native of Poland, about 42 years of age, large stature, and bluff manners.

For the last two days the uneasiness has increased, owing to the authorities taking up horses, stopping the city improvement works, preventing anybody from leaving the city without a license, and taking other urgent measures. Pres. Sarmiento in a message to Congress congratulates the Chambers that the frontier commanders have declared for the Government, and that news has not yet been received from General Rivas on the South frontier. Some difficulty was made on Sunday about letting the French packet leave, but finally she was permitted to go the same afternoon.

The Government of Uruguay is preparing an Exhibition, to open in August 1875, and close the following year. At present the Oriental Republic enjoys profound peace, and many of the fugitives from B. Ayres are residing at M. Video, Colonia, and other places. Advances from Bolivia show that the Republic to be much more tranquil than usual, and Captain Greenleaf Gilley in prosecuting his project of connecting Bolivia with the River Paraguay by a highroad to the navigable river Otusqui, a tributary of the Paraguay.

Explorations are being actively pushed forward in Patagonia by Mr. Moreno and Dr. Berg, the former from B. Ayres, the latter from Russia, who are ascending the Santa Cruz river to the Andes, attended by an escort of only 10 men. A similar expedition up the Rio Negro was attempted last year but the party had to return after the loss of two of their number, one drowned, the other killed by Indians.

The Chilean residents celebrated their anniversary of the 18th inst. by a grand dinner, at the Hotel Argentino, His Excellency Mr. Brest Gann in the chair; the speeches were of the most cordial character, showing there is no fear of a rupture with Chile.

The political disturbances have so far affected the general trade and business of the country that, except in those articles for army supplies etc., there is a general paralysis. The produce markets are empty, and until the new wool comes in we can expect no stir in the export line. Some contracts for new wools from the south have been made at prices ranging from 68 to 76, and the well known De Marchi wool from the Banda Oriental has been contracted for at 45 reales by a French house here. The total stock of wool in the market is estimated at 15,000 arrobes; the total arrivals of wool from 1st October, 1873, to date are 4,250,000 arrobes; total sales, 4,250,000; against 4,175,000 ar. arrivals, 4,145,000 ar. sales, and 30,000 ar. stock same time last year. It is probable that the wool season this year will be very much retarded.

Exchange has suffered a sudden fall, the banks that were drawing at 49 have put down their rates at 48½; commercial paper closes at 48½; not much passed. The Provincial Government has suspended the City Improvement Works by decree, the time of such suspension, not to count in the contract time.

The following are the closing rates of exchange:—
On England, 48½-49.
Do France, 5.15.
Do Antwerp, 5.10.
Cedulaes, 70.
National Bonds, 77.
Gas shares, \$1,000 mpc.

PRES. SARMIENTO'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

B. Ayres, Sept. 26th, 1874.
I have the honor to inform you that a revolution of which we had previous information broke out by the commander of one of the new gunboats seizing the commander of the other, and after a series of disgraceful proceedings the matter ended thus.

We have just received telegrams from Colonel Roca that General Ivanowski has been assassinated by General Arredondo, who pretending infirm health had some time since solicited permission for an interview with Government and to retire to his own house. His petition was backed by influential persons, and General Ivanowski had himself gone bail for the honorable conduct of his guest.

The plan of the revolt was the sooner made known to us by the efforts of conspirators to corrupt the army. A letter from the Cordoba frontier dated September 21st had the following paragraph:—
"The programme, as I learn from a leading commander in the army is, 'that Gen. Mitre will surrender his 'despatches on Oct. 12th, either to 'put himself at the head of the movement, or to join as a private citizen.'"
Yesterday at noon we received a petition without any date from Gen. Mitre, requesting to be rubbed off the army-roll as Brigadier General, and resigning his salary as such. The Inspector of Arms at once sent an officer with a sealed letter intimating his arrest, but the officer could not find him. Up to the present he has not obeyed the order, as a soldier is bound to; for a person who has so long governed as he has must know that it is not enough to resign his rank to acquit him of the duties attached to same.

The gunboat stolen by the rebel of fleet pretends to blockade the port and exercises acts of jurisdiction, giving orders to vessels that approach. The Government counts on all the divisions of the army, although as yet we have no tidings of the forces under Gen. Rivas.

The Governments of the various Provinces have responded with spirit, and are raising forces; state of siege having been declared the Nat. Guards are called out, to support the excellent Line regiments.

We can at once put 20,000 men under arms, without counting the Upper Provinces. We consider it necessary to declare all the Republic in state of siege, so that even in remote Provinces the authorities may be able to crush any effort towards prolonging a war begun in crime and treachery.

Ten years of progress have been written on the face of the country in railways, telegraphs, home and foreign loans, joint-stock companies and enterprises that have brought hundreds of millions of dollars into play, while the credit of the Republic was on so solid a basis as to promise security and tranquillity for the future.

In three months not a stone will be left on another, of so splendid an edifice, raised and completed with such labor. In my idea the situation and cause are the same as the rebellion of the Confederate States of North America. There are here some individuals had been accustomed to govern the country, and regarded it as their exclusive right. When Lincoln was elected President they refused to admit him, saying he was elected by the multitude, and applying such coarse epithets as passion suggested.

For the last month those papers edited by the revolutionary party unanimously spoke of the incoming Government and the actual Congress as a Government and Congress 'of fact.' Unhappy the Republic where any Colonel in command of a battalion may assume to himself the right to say what authorities he is to obey.

We shall firmly do our duty, however painful, up to the moment of handing over power to the new President.

But we must warn the people and Congress that if the revolution triumph it will be the ruin of the country, exposing any future Government to be upset by incendiaries like those of the present moment who have renounced every sentiment of morality and every feeling of honor before the idol of their own passions, whether embodied in men or in ideas.

DOMINGO F. SARMIENTO.
U. Frías.

THE SITUATION.

The excitement in town rather cooled down yesterday, and at a late hour it was announced that the Government was in possession of very good news; what that news amounted to was impossible to find out. A subscriber arrived in the Western Railway, reporting everything quiet out there. The authorities are displaying great energy; three special trains with troops passed to the South the night before last. Some 500 men and strong divisions are posted at Las Flores, Rancho, and Chascomus. On the Western Railway, also two special trains have been despatched, and in the city six regiments of National Guards have been called out, numbering some five thousand men. At the various tramway stations Government has taken up large relays of horses. The steamer *Henry*

Davidson that was loading salt at Zarate for Matto Grosso was taken up by the Government, loaded with artillery &c., and entered this morning. The Montevideo steamer *Saturno* entered this morning as far as the outer roads, but refused to come inside unless permitted to leave for Montevideo. As regards telegrams, we were completely shut off to-day; Government placed an officer on guard in the Montevideo telegraph office Thursday afternoon, and would allow no message to go unless previously inspected; against this Mr. Furze protested, and refused to take messages upon those conditions, but all our telegraph offices are under the same order.

Messrs. Carvalho and Weaver were staying about town all day, as they could do nothing in the way of messages to Europe. At the mole head to-day there was a crowd—some wanted to go off to their vessels, others to go up the river, but the Port Captain allowed no one to go off.

Some of our colleagues published the following news yesterday morning:—
"Nothing whatever occurred last night. The troops of the Line were in barracks ready to repress any disturbance, and animated with the best spirit. The National Guard is arming. The Governor and his Ministers were up all night in the Government-house, where three hundred citizens rallied round them."

The Mitristas collecting men in the camp, but few, and Government receives assurances of support from all sides.

An order for the arrest of Don Emilio Castro was issued, but he could not be found. Major Coria marched to Las Conchas at 3 o'clock a.m. with a small force.

The gunboat *Uruguay* was aground, but is being got off.

Over eighty appointments of officers in the National Guards have been made. Major Doiroyan has been appointed to a battalion.

Mr. Inuergo has again presented his resignation as Administrator of Rentas.

The National and Provincial Legislatures have voted a 'carte blanche' to both Executives to meet the expenses of the situation.

National Government has received telegrams of support and adhesion from the authorities of Jujuy, Corrientes, Salta, Tucuman and Catamarca.

At U. quiet. The band of eighteen Belg attacked the railway station at and ran yesterday, went to Saavedra, O.M. from thence outside.

set of the camp adheres to Government.

Colonel Masiera has marched to Ensenada and Magdalena.

General Gainza has telegraphed to Government that 2,000 National Guards of Santa Fe are ready at his orders, and asks supplies for same.

At the Onco de Sotomayor several officers of the navy have been arrested.

The first outbreak occurred in the Pilar parish headed by Quiroga.

Telegraph wires cut in various directions.

The police seized a lot of arms on Thursday.

The 'impudent' of the Pampa was being removed when the order arrived to shut up the paper.

Major Rodriguez, with 140 men, has been ordered out to scour the environs of the city.

Congress has sanctioned the calling out of all the National Guards of the Republic.

The following official telegrams are most important—
July 24th.
Your Excellency's telegram of today's date received.

I sincerely regret what has occurred, and I can assure U. E. that this province is loyal to the back bone, and ready at any moment to stand by the National Government.

J. M. Prado,
Governor.
Corrientes 24th,
1½ p.m.

To the Minister of the Interior.
Received U. E.'s second despatch, and in reply can only reiterate my assurances as to the state of this province.

Order reigns throughout.
Galarza.
Governor.
Salta, Sept. 24th,
6.40 p.m.

Yesterday morning Gov. Barros issued the following decrees:—
"The National Government of this city is called to arms, and my Nat. Guard not presenting himself at the depot of his regiment in 12 hours will be sent to serve among the troops of the line."
It is prohibited for any one to leave the city without an order from the Comandante General de Guardia Nacional de la Provincia.

On applying at the Government House we learned that this last decree only applies to National Guards, and that any foreigner producing his passport may go in or out of town as before.

The official telegrams published by Government are the following:—
Santiago, Friday night—Governor Barro to Pres. Sarmiento.

"At 4 this morning I answered your telegram informing me of the gunboat *Uruguay* having been recovered. As I am still ignorant of the circumstances which led the *Parana* gunboat to start for Montevideo I beg Your Excellency to tell me what has occurred, that I may adopt any measures for public order."

Salta, Friday.—Dr. Paul Saravia to President Sarmiento. "I received Your Excellency's telegram yesterday at 6 p.m., and congratulate you that the recovery of the gunboat *Uruguay* has restored order. This Province, I again assure you, answers your call with enthusiasm. We are delighted that Your Excellency's wise measures have caused the entire failure of the horrid attempt."

Santa Fe, Friday night—Governor Barro to the President. "We are getting up two large divisions of infantry and some loose squadrons, four battalions of infantry, and 4 guns with military train. I await orders, and congratulate Your Excellency on taking the *Uruguay* and putting down the rebels."

Corrientes, Friday.—Governor Gelert to the President. "At midnight I got your despatch that the gunboat *Uruguay* was recovered, and the rebellion put down. I congratulate you, and beg you to feel confident that this Province will maintain order."

Parana, Friday.—General Gainza to the President. "The Governor of Santa Fe advises me that he has called out two great divisions of cavalry and some squadrons, also 4 battalions of foot and 3 guns well equipped. According to your last telegram it is not necessary to call out so many men. All the militia of Parana has also been called out by the Governor of Entre Rios, but I ordered them to return to their homes until they should be wanted."

Rio Cuarto, Friday. Colonel Roca to the President. "I have just sent word to General Ivanowski about the gunboats. I think Mariano Cordero may now follow him. To-morrow I shall have all my men together, to be ready to march anywhere. As yet nothing remarkable occurs here, but if it does I shall at once notify Your Excellency."

(From the "Politica.")
"Old Sarmiento remained nearly all night in the Government House, dictating energetic measures that will give a splendid result."

General Mitre sent a note yesterday to the National Government, resigning his post as Brigadier General.

General Gainza is at Parana forming a nucleus of army, having taken up 800 men in that city.

Alvaro Barros, Julio Campos and the rest of the Provincial Government are displaying great energy.

Last night the *Nacion* printing-office was marked by Government.

"The Justice of Peace at Lomas has been dismissed, on account of his doubtful views."

Son from Corrientes, Bartolome Martinez, Demetrio Rodriguez and others were seized last night at 1 a.m. and lodged in the 'calabozos' of the Prison.

"The police expect to-day, to capture Gen. Mitre, and it is said Jose Paz is at a quinta in Belgrano."

Governor Barros has ordered the arrest of several important persons.

"Several parties have begged permission to enrol battalions of volunteers."

Lieut. Col. Lassero has offered his services as Chief of Marine to the President.

The Mitrista gunboat at daybreak appeared in the outer roads, cruising about. The other gunboat *Uruguay* is going out to fight and capture her."

(From the "Operario Italiano.")
"Early on Friday morning the steamer *Saturno*, with the English flag, arrived from Montevideo, and cast anchor far out, her captain being the valiant Magnasco. The passengers wondered she did not come further into port."

"At 8 a.m. the gunboat *Parana*, under Col. Obligado, came alongside, and Captain Magnasco was requested to go aboard. The river was rough, but he lowered his boat, and had a long confab. with Col. Obligado. The passengers, white with fear, hoped to be allowed either to land at B. Ayres or return to Montevideo."

"When Capt. Magnasco returned he told them how Col. Obligado had threatened to sink the *Saturno* if she went a cable's length nearer shore, and that he replied he had come to anchor there of his own choice as being in neutral waters (over 3 miles from shore) and protected by the British flag at the peak; in fact he foresaw that if he approached the passenger mole his vessel would be sequestered like the *Silex* and *Jupiter*. Magnasco learned that Ramirez is detained prisoner aboard the *Parana*.

"When Magnasco hoisted a white flag the gunboat went away, and started in pursuit of the Government war-steam-*lanita* which had passed the *Saturno* at full speed at daybreak."

"The poor passengers vainly sighed for whaleboats, to take them ashore; some appeared, but sheered off when they saw the white flag, which looked like epidemic."

About noon a schooner passed, and the passengers implored the sailors to come to the shore at any cost. The sailors replied, 'We don't want to be locked up in prison,' and the schooner passed on."

"A general cry of joy echoed through the *Saturno* at 2 p.m. when it was rumored that a steamer was coming with the agent on board. But when she came nearer there were visible officers and soldiers."

"The steam-launch however came alongside, one of the officers confabbed with Magnasco, and in half-an-hour order was given to tranship the passengers."

EXHIBITION OF URUGUAY.

The Montevideo Government, in conjunction with the Rural Association of Uruguay propose to hold a National Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Products, which will be opened at Montevideo on August 25th 1875, and closed on April 20th 1876.

The Exhibition will comprise 4 great sections, viz.—Agricultural products, Farming stock, Arts and manufactures, and Mineral samples. Each exhibitor will send in before May 25th 1875 his name and address, specifying what he is going to exhibit, and how much space he will require. No charge will be made for placing articles in the general stalls, but such persons as require special stalls will have to pay a moderate rent, besides the cost of fitting up their stall. No gunpowder, dynamite or the like will be admitted.

Animals, plants, green fruits will be the only received in the four days preceding the date of opening. All other articles must be sent in between July 15th and August 20th 1875. A receipt will be given to each exhibitor, that he may claim his goods at the close; he cannot in the interim remove the articles exhibited, but may sell them, to be delivered after the distribution of prizes, and for this purpose may mark the price on each article when placing same in the stall. Cattle exhibited will be fed by the Committee, but must be cared by a servant of the owner.

Parties exhibiting machinery either made in the country or imported, must apply to the Committee before May 25th 1875, expressing how much space they require. A suitable site for experimenting same will be chosen near Montevideo, and prizes awarded both for the machines and the best workmen.

Each exhibitor must bear the expense of conveying his goods to Montevideo and delivering same to the Committee, who will do their best to protect them from injury, but not insure them to the owners; the latter running all risk in the matter. The Committee will publish a complete catalogue of all the articles exhibited and their owners, specifying such as obtain the gold, silver, and bronze medals and honorary mentions, awarded by the Jury. The above prizes will be distributed by the President of the Republic in April 1876. Any goods not removed in 30 days after the close will be used by the Committee as they may judge best. The Committee reserve the right of refusing to exhibit any goods they may think not worth accepting.

A list of 12 questions is also furnished to each intending exhibitor; such as these—
What is the best way to improve grazing farms?
Do you think fenced land and artificial grass good for sheep?
Which is the fairest way to tax horned cattle?
How do you consider planting of trees may be promoted?
Are you in favor of colonies by joint-stock companies?
What is the best means for destroying ants?

Those whose answers are considered the best will receive prize medals, and the essays in question will be read in public at the close of the Exhibition.

Circulars signed by Juan Ramon Gomez as chairman, and Domingo O'Donnell as secretary, have been scattered broadcast over the country, pointing out the benefits that result from Exhibitions, the many valuable products of Banda Oriental, and the duty of all classes patriotically to exert themselves for the success of the undertaking. The ladies are specially exhorted to contribute works of embroidery and needle-work, for which they are so famous.

In all probability the Exhibition will be much more successful than ours was at Cordoba in 1871. Montevideo has obtained a high reputation in Europe in the various Exhibitions at which she has competed with such success. Gold medals at London, Paris, and Vienna were awarded for products of Banda Oriental, while the Argentine Republic was only conspicuous for stuffed Gauchos or some wool samples that took a few silver medals.

Exhibitions are the most honorable and useful way of showing the superiority of the sister Republic, and if we are not mistaken she took more gold medals at Vienna than any other South American state.

The energy and enterprise of Mr. Juan Ramon Gomez and his associates of the *Union* Society cannot be too warmly praised. At the same time we venture to offer a suggestion that the Exhibition be kept open only two (instead of eight) months, so as to allow the most deserving articles to be forwarded in time for the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876.

CHILIAN BANQUET.

On Saturday evening a dinner was given at the Hotel Argentino by the Chilean residents, to celebrate the 64th anniversary of their Independence. The Hon. Mr. Brest Gann, Chilean Plenipotentiary, occupied the chair; and among the others present were: Dr. Carlos Guido Sarmiento, Mr. Bandrés, L. Valls (editor of the *Courrier*), San-Luis Estrada, Gabriel Ocampo, Dr. Lago Varela, John Clark, Dr. Bilbao (editor of the *Libertad*), J. McClure (editor of the *Valparaiso*), B. Mitre-Vedia (Oriental Consul-General), Mr. Lyra (Chilean Secretary of Legation), Dr. Llo-Llo Barros of the Chilean Bar, Luis Bilbao, ex-Minister Agote, M. Zeballos, M. Matia de Santiago, M. G. Mullhall, and several others. The room was hung with Chilean, Argentine and other flags, and a band played during dinner.

After dinner Mr. Lyra rose and thanked the Argentine and other guests who had come to join the Chilean residents in celebrating the great day of their beloved country. At that moment, on the other side of the Andes, there was a sound of revelry and heartfelt expansion from one end of Chile to the other, and it was indeed gratifying to Chileans in Buenos Ayres to see the friends around the festive board unite with them in the toast of the "Independence of Chile."

Band played the Chilean national anthem.

Dr. Carlos Guido said: The day we celebrate is as dear to Argentines as to Chileans, for our fathers fought side by side at Maypu and Chacabuco, and never breathed their swords till the emancipation of the Country was secured. They were men cast in the heroic Plata and Chile, they carried their arms beyond the snowy Cordillera of Ecuador, and left for all time an example of magnanimous devotion and fraternal sympathy. My illustrious father, the late General Guido, was one of those who bore a great part in the deeds of that time, and was the first, as Argentine representative, to congratulate the patriots of Chile on their declaration of Independence.

Mr. M. G. Mullhall proposed the Republic which had made the first railway in South America, established the first line of steamers, instituted the first Astronomical Observatory, laid the first telegraph wires across the Continent, and was now, in the person of Mr. Clark, about to make the first interoceanic railway in the Continent.

Mr. Bilbao said: The festival of to-day is not merely a Chilean celebration, but a record of the advancing spirit of the age. Mankind is no longer cut up into frontier limits of distinct nationalities, but aspiring to a general brotherhood of peoples. The world may be divided to-day into two classes—those who enjoy the rights of freedom, and those who still remain under the yoke of despotism. Let us hope for the speedy regeneration of the latter, that we may all form a family of liberty and progress. Two thousand years ago Socrates was asked what country he belonged to. He replied, 'I am a citizen of the world.' This is what the enlightened spirit of the age is now tending to.

Mr. Mitre-Vedia said: I have assisted at celebrations of this anniversary amid the cloudy skies of the Northern Hemisphere, and in the clear atmosphere of southern latitudes, with equal effusion of generous and fraternal sympathies. Here is sitting beside me my friend Mr. Clark, who is going to unite Chile and La Plata in a loving embrace, and every Argentine wishes success to his efforts. He has to overcome the formidable barrier of the Andes, but he is supported by the warmest wishes of both nations.

Mr. Zeballos said: There are two noble competitors in the field, Clark and San Roman, but whichever of them prove successful, the result will be the same, the union of two peoples both rich in the variety of their products; both endowed by Nature with a glorious climate, a prolific soil, and every blessing that Heaven can bestow; both animated with a genius of enterprise, of patriotism, of mutual respect, remembering always the traditions of the past that bind us inseparably in the future.

Mr. Clark said: I am naturally proud of having united Chile and La Plata by a line of telegraph across the Andes, and whether it be in my hands or those of somebody else that a railway be made from the West Coast to Buenos Ayres, the dearest wish of my heart will be thus accomplished.

Mr. Brest Gann, in an eloquent speech, which was frequently applauded, proposed the Independence of Cuba, to complete the family of South American Republics.

Mr. Estrada said—The homes of Chile are the greatest charm that the traveler finds there. You may admire the snow-crowned mountains, the meadows of unfading verdure, the busy haunts of men. But no one can ever forget the kindly reception he meets with in a Chilean home, and the stranger leaves Chile with regret.

Mr. Lyra said: The friendship of the two countries can never be broken. There is at present a disputed territory, but if ever it caused a rupture between us I would pray Heaven that it might henceforth grow nothing but thistles, and be unfit for the habitation of civilized man.

Mr. Agote said: I lived 30 years in Chile, and brought up my family there. I love that country as my own. I have no fear of any rupture. We are not going to overturn the statue of General San Martin in the Plaza Retiro, which represents the glories of both countries.

Dr. Hurtado made a speech on the necessity of each country more intently studying the institutions of the other.

Mr. Matia spoke in the most feeling manner of the reciprocity of cordiality between his countrymen and Argentines.

Dr. Carlos Guido said: Before we go we owe a recognition to the memory of the brave men from France and Ireland who fought by our side for Independence, and who are represented at this board by the editors of the *Courrier* and *Standard*. Lafayette's countrymen shed their blood also in South America, and our glories are inseparable from the names of O'Brien, O'Connor, Cochran, Miller.

(Mr. Clark: Don't forget O'Higgins! (Mr. Mitre: And old Admiral Brown! (Mr. Agote: And General O'Leary and the Irish brigade of Columbia!))

Well, gentlemen, they are so numerous I cannot repeat them all. Their good swords flashed on every battlefield of South America, and their descendants are here beside us, not with the sword, but with the more powerful pen, helping us in the great work of national progress. (Enthusiastic applause.)

their declaration of Independence. It is, therefore, to me a double honor to toast the memory of the Patriot Fathers.

Dr. Varela said: No Chilean has a right here to consider himself an exile in a strange country. The same cause consecrates our union. The star of Chile and sunburst of La Plata upon our respective flags were taken by our ancestors from the same sky of blue and white that covers the countries on either side of the Andes. May our love be as strong as the granite of that mighty barrier, and our peace as lasting as the eternal summits of the Cordillera. (Applause.)

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the rate of interest. This establishment charges for discounts 10 per cent, and 12 in current account, obliging the others to fall from fifteen to twelve per cent.

Besides the four banks mentioned Messrs. P. Lary & Storck & Company have opened their Banco Hipotecario, authorized by provincial law and enjoying an exclusive privilege for 20 years. The interest, amortization fund and commission amount to 13 per cent. in this bank; rather heavy interest, 9 per cent, when we consider the Cudulas the bank gives will probably not sell for more than 75. However, as I have not yet heard of any operations of this establishment, it would be premature to form any judgment; but as the institution is a most important one, if well founded and conducted, I shall have more to say about it by and by.

The *Eco de Cordoba* makes a serious charge against the employees of the Rosario Custom House. It says that there exists a regular system of pillage going on; that packages are opened on pretence of examination and part of the contents abstracted. This is particularly the case with dry goods; and the paper goes on to say that this fraud is assuming greater proportions every day. I suppose the Administrator will answer this accusation, and we will get to the truth of the matter. It is a grave charge.

An accident occurred on the Central yesterday morning. The train for Cordoba broke a rail, and several coaches were thrown off the track, five or six of them being considerably smashed up. About 100 yards from the road were torn up; but Mr. Fisher with the Engineer, Mr. Edwards, had everything repaired by four o'clock in the afternoon—a celebrity which does them great credit. I am glad to be able to add that no one was hurt, and the local train from the Colonies turned back from the place of the accident, a league from Rosario, and took the passengers on to Cordoba.

I wonder if there is anything in a name. The present Governor's name in Catamarca is Mr. Corro (Latin), and he has chosen for his Minister of Finance (wolf). A newspaper inquires if it is possible for these gentlemen to live in harmony!

A Committee of gentlemen from Salta arrived on Saturday night, with the object of making arrangements in Buenos Ayres to take up six hundred immigrants. They brought their wives with them, handsome women, who travelled wrapped up in the most costly vicuña shawls, each one worth a couple of hundred patacones.

Boat is best, says the dog's meat man; "Light is air," says the dog's meat man.

And beef is best now-a-days. It is selling in Rosario at five dollars the arroba. A fat ox is worth in Cordoba eighty dollars. We naturally think of the sufferings of the poor, with beef at the present extravagant prices, and bread at equally exorbitant rates; but I look below the surface, and see a great benefit accruing to the country from the present state of the market, with reference to the above articles of food. The great mass of our people have been accustomed from time immemorial to live on beef alone, with a small quantity of bread. The dearthness of meat will drive them to make use of other food, or variety of food, such as potatoes, beans, peas, maize and vegetables generally. This will advance the interests of agriculture, while at the same time the people will be better fed, and the change will have the desirable result of bringing about domestic habits in the houses of our lower classes, for it will necessitate cookery, and cookery is a great civilizing agent. I think we may consider it a true axiom that a people who live solely upon half-raw roast meat never can be civilized.

The steamship *Vaudette* entered our port yesterday, bringing 2,500 packages of merchandise for Rosario.

The Municipality is about to pave the street leading out to the National College, and to place on it a line of tramway for the benefit of the numerous pupils of this educational establishment.

The success of the excursion trains to Bolson has induced the administration of the Central Argentine to put on regular cheap trains on holidays to all the towns of the Central Argentine colonies, Roldan, San Gerónimo, Caracana and Cañada de Gomez.

W. P.

LATEST FROM BOLIVIA.

Sucre, Aug. 5th, 1874.

From the elevation of 9300 ft. these lines are 'dropped' to the STANDARD. Descending from the astronomical observations of Musters, Muehlen, Dalance and Cilley (whose researches carefully recorded and correlated and considerably to the Geography and Topography of Bolivia) the local and mundane matters will be first attended to.

All hands and the cook have recently had an extensive scare in the capital of Bolivia, and an unflinching conversational topic.

On the 30th ult. about 8 a.m. a dull explosion and a cloud of smoke and dust startled the citizens. An earthquake or a revolution were the predominant ideas. The officer of the guard on duty at Palacio beat to arms, naturally thinking that a revolution was about to take place. Many peaceful and sober-minded citizens were of the same opinion, and carefully ventured forth into the streets to ascertain what caused the noise and smoke. A few minutes sufficed to apprise the population that the alarm came from Calle Plazuela, almost in front of the residence of the President, the side of whose palace extends that entire block.

The Minister of Finance and Public Works, Sr. Don Antaño de Dalance, occupied an adjoining house, and was partially burnt out. The explosion and fire originated from the stupidity and carelessness of a woman that kept a small tienda in the block, where she bargained, bought and sold, slept, ate, cooked and raised her family in a room, say 15 by 12 more or less.

In the preparation of her meals the fire was usually placed some three or four feet from a bag of powder. The effect can easily be imagined, and the poor woman and her child were so burnt by the explosion and subsequent flames that they survived only a few days.

A purchaser who happened to be in the tienda was also badly burnt.

The 1st Battalion rallied promptly, and, under the command of Colonel Granier, gave efficient assistance in preventing the extension of the flames to the men behaved well, and entered the burning house to bring forth some other bags and tins of powder that were in the tienda, and whose explosion would have destroyed the whole square, and probably the Palace opposite.

H.E. the President, Sr. Don Tomas Elias, was promptly on the spot, and materially aided with his advice and example. In fact, everybody did his duty, and nearly everything movable was saved—a fortunate termination, considering that insurances and fire-engines are unknown here.

The thick adobe walls and the roofs prevented an extension of the flames. Several weeks have elapsed since the Argentine Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. D. Jose Urbina arrived here and presented his credentials.

He was received with the customary ceremonies, which are quite imposing. The number of gentlemen Argentine who accompanied him made a respectable rear guard.

The Minister was warmly welcomed as an old acquaintance and influential, his late wife being a Changuiniana, as they term it here. It is to be hoped that Don Pepe will conclude a permanent and satisfactory boundary treaty with this Government.

The accomplished Secretary of Legation, Sr. Ugigapu, is doing his utmost to cultivate friendly and social relations.

The advent of C. Walker Martinez, the Chilean Minister Plenipotentiary, and Leonel M. Alencar, the Brazilian Minister Resident, add to the society and attractions at Sucre. The latter was received in his new capacity by the Government to-day, and most friendly speeches were exchanged at the Palace between H.E. the President of the Republic and the representative of the Empire.

It is to be regretted that England, the great commercial nation of the world, has no representative here. Lord Clarendon with his aristocratic and non-marchical proclivities raised this republic from the Diplomatic world.

Under the present enlightened and patriotic Government Bolivia seems about entering on a new era. Works of great importance and benefit to the country are proposed, and the present Congress, which meets to-morrow, will probably add those that are most practical and advantageous to the country.

Messrs. Harris and Muehlen, English C.E., are employed by the Government in surveying rail and other roads. The first named is soon expected from Europe to commence the La Paz and Yungas railway, and for which the capital has been subscribed. The latter, J. B. Muehlen, is at present engaged examining the road between here and Huanabana, and has made many excellent topographical and astronomical observations.

Captain Musters, R.N., of Patagonian celebrity, is at present a resident at this place, with his charming and accomplished wife.

H.E. the Government could appoint no better and more competent representative. His extreme kindness and hospitality, frank, gentlemanly and generous manners, knowledge of the language, manners and customs of the people, endear him to all and everyone of his acquaintances, and make him pre-eminently the most proper person to represent H. B. Majesty, and it is to be hoped that the present Government of G. Britain will not overlook such undoubted capacities—qualifications—and appoint him Minister Resident to the Republic of Bolivia.

The expedition across the Gran Chaco to the Bahia Negra connecting with Cilley's explorations, left on July 2nd; they have already reached Lagunillas, a frontier settlement; there some 208 Indians have joined their forces as volunteers. They will advance to the great lake Isosac, thence to the head waters of the Laticuquich, following that river to its discharging its waters into the Otiquis, and descending the latter to the Bahia Negra and Paraguay. Near the junction with the Otiquis they will find the canoes that Cilley left there. It is to be hoped that they will reach the Paraguay river, and give the world an example of the most enterprising projects are proposed to unite this isolated country with the outer world.

Reyes Cardenas, late Bolivian Minister to the Arg. Confederation and Brazil, has a plan proposed by Baron Maun; unfortunately he asks too much ready money for the preliminary surveys.

Miguel Suarez Arana patriotically proposes a carriage road from Santa Cruz to the Bahia Negra.

Mr. Paradini, who represents the Bargas road interests, proposes the same.

A Spanish adventurer, who pretends to represent some Buenos Ayren interests, has a proposal for a railway to unite Paraguay with Santa Cruz. As he is neither an engineer or explorer, no one credits him.

Cilley and Vermet's proposal railroad uniting Santa Cruz with the Otiquis and Paraguay rivers, under the name of the Great Eastern Railway of Bolivia, seems to be the only practicable and feasible proposal yet offered.

It is proposed to unite La Paz with Puna in Peru by a railway along the shores of Lake Titicaca. There it connects with the Peru and Arequipa Railway, that has its termination at Molindur.

Caracoles and the Bay of Mejillones Railway is in course of construction. The mining interests seem to be improving. Huanchaca, Chuquibambilla and the Portugete mines yield enormously.

Potosi, Pereo, Omro and many others give favorable and paying results. The gold washings in Chiquitas also give good yields and it properly employed and worked would be another California or Australia.

Ere I close I must make mention of the Botica Inglesa de Geo. Williams and Co., which is conducted under the management of Mr. Wesley Beach; it rivals, if not eclipses the best in Buenos Ayres, both in size and fittings. A soda water fountain connected with this establishment affords a place for the young bloods of Sucre to cool their copper, and is well patronized. The health of the city is, however, somewhat and other diseases prevail. This month is considered the worst in the year.

'Sin mas' for the present.

Yours truly,

Traveller.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

SPECIAL MEETING.

At one o'clock yesterday a special meeting of this Society was held. Mr. THOMAS ARMSTRONG in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes and Dr. Lopez rose and read a lengthened report on the interview of the committee with the Governor, and his subsequent conversations with the new Governor Col. Barros. Owing to the great length of this important paper, we are obliged to hold it over until our next issue.

Mr. E. T. Mulhall moved and Dr. Kelly seconded a vote of thanks to Dr. Lopez for the trouble he took in the matter.

Mr. D. C. Kelly moved and Mr. Mulhall seconded the following resolution—

"That the President, on the application of interested parties, be empowered to instruct the law officers of the Society to institute legal proceedings against the authorities or public servants who, by abuse of power or other unconstitutional acts, cause injury or loss to any of the members of this Society. Said proceedings to be taken in accordance with the 46th article of the Constitution."

Mr. Kelly, in rising to move this resolution said, his main object was to point out the Society useful in a legal point of view as well as useful in a benevolent sense. It frequently happens that people of the camp suffer severely from the arbitrary acts of the petty authorities; it is full time that the public servants of the State were made to know that the Constitution does extend beyond Barracas bridge, notwithstanding the late General Hornos's assertion to the contrary. The very fact of its being known that the St. Patrick's Society will take legal proceedings against unconstitutional acts of the authorities, causing injury to its members, will, to a certain extent, put a stop to one-sided justice.

Mr. Lopez so fully concurred that he offered his services gratis to vindicate the rights of any member of the Society who suffered from an abuse of authority in the camp.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Lynch moved, and Mr. Ryan seconded, that this Society petition Congress in favor of the new Sunday law proposed by the Archbishop. Passed unanimously.

After the discussion of some minor matters of detail the meeting was adjourned until further notice.

THESPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

B. Ayres, Sept. 21st, 1874.

The forenoon report on the motion picture of the *Wagoner*, seconded by Mr. Short, was duly adopted.

The thanks of the members were warmly accorded to the retiring committee for their anxious and arduous services during the past six months.

The following votes of thanks were proposed and carried unanimously:—To the Committee of the Gymnasium for the use of the rooms.

Proposed by Mr. C. Cowell; seconded by Mr. Begg.

To the gentlemen allowing the use of room for the monthly committee meetings and other business of the association.

Proposed by Mr. W. K. Brydges; seconded by Mr. J. P. Browne.

After this the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, resulting in a majority for the following gentlemen:—

President—Mr. C. Cowell.

Committee—Messrs. Brydges, T. Hogg, J. P. Browne, R. Walkinshaw, F. Short, J. J. Traor.

Sapientes—Messrs. H. O. Morgan and T. S. Hooper.

Auditors—Messrs. James Hogg and H. W. Lochore.

Suppliants—Messrs. W. Lind and T. Aitken.

This finished the business of the general meeting.

On its adjournment a committee meeting was held and the following appointments made and ratified:—

Vice-President, Mr. T. Hogg.

Treasurer, Mr. J. J. Traor.

Secretary, Mr. J. J. Traor.

It was determined, as far as possible, to enforce Rules X and XI for the payment of subscriptions at the time and place specified.

There was nothing further of interest.

MONTEVIDEOAN LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Sept. 24.

The most startling news in town to-day was the telegram from your city announcing a revolution on your coast, and the proclamation of the Salado from Carmen Las Flores as far as Azul.

As regards the first it is proposed to move the Temperley station 200 yards, to which the Government engineers offer no objection, but the route marked by Mr. Krabbe proceeds for the first mile and a half through streets already opened or about to be opened, which is contrary to the general Law of November, 1871. Meanwhile the neighbors and Municipality of Lomas earnestly petition the Governor to overlook any technical difficulty, and approve the route of Mr. Krabbe. The rest of the route to Cañuelas is judged most suitable, as also to Guardia Monte, and the engineers advise the Government to allow Mr. Krabbe to leave the terminus at Monte an open question till a suitable site be obtained.

Considerable difficulty existed about fixing the site of the station at Azul, the Municipality wishing to place it on the wrong side of the river, while the railway company accepted the downtown of a convenient site close to the town. A third spot was advocated by a fraction of townfolk; but the real question lay between the company and the Municipality. The report of the Topographic Department shows that if the site on the wrong side of the river be chosen, as urged by the Municipality, it will give much inconvenience not only to the townspeople but to the bullock carts from the surrounding country.

The decree of Governor Acosta lays down, that the time has not yet come to discuss the Cañuelas and Monte branch, that the Azul route of Mr. Krabbe is hereby fully approved from Las Flores to Azul, that it would be wrong to put the Azul station on the wrong side of the river, that the site proposed by Mr. Krabbe is 11 squares from the centre of the town, and therefore the matter is to remain undecided for the present, as a better site may offer by the time the line is ready.

In a very short space of time there has been lost on the coasts of this province three valuable steamers with heavy amount of cargo, and in one instance a serious loss of life; and in each case those in command have been found and honorably acquitted by naval courts.

It must seem very strange

to those who are not cognizant of the laws of Great Britain how a body of intelligent men can exonerate officers from all blame who lose ships under such peculiar circumstances; and even to those who know all the facts of the case it appears that there must be a determination not to in any way injure one of the cloth. We will take for example the R.M.S. *Liffey*, which with a valuable cargo was lost last month, and whose officers have gone home cleared of all blame in this matter, when it is well known that some parties state that if greater precaution had been taken the ship would never have gone on shore at Jose Ignacio.

Apartment from this, how can any body of practical men decide that an officer is justified in running a ship eleven knots through the water in a dense fog so that the men on the bridge could not see the men on the forecastle, a distance of about 40 yards, and in a river where numbers of ships are cruising, or at anchor? We would ask if the *Liffey* instead of going on the rocks had run into any ship and sent every soul to a watery grave, could any of those men who sat at that court have relieved the officers from blame? and could they have said that everything had been done required of a skillful seaman? But there is another point which seems peculiar; at 8 a.m. the *Liffey* by careful bearings was abreast of Cape St. Mary's lighthouse, and a course was set to take the ship one mile clear to the S. of Lobos, and after this, at a quarter to nine, only three-quarters of an hour after being abreast of Cape St. Mary, the course was altered thirteen degrees to the westward, although no land had been seen, or a cast of the lead taken, or any apparent motive to lead a careful navigator to suppose he was too far from the land; but even when the thick fog came on if instead of steering in shore the ship's head had been kept off, and any accident had occurred, we could have felt some precaution had been used, but from all information we have received up to the present it seems pretty certain that there was great blame to some person or persons for the loss of this fine ship and cargo, and we trust that it should be the duty of the court to call another naval court it will not be composed of men of the cloth alone.

Yours,

Justicia.

TIE TUUMAN RAILWAY.

We have before us the returns certified by the Nat. Engineer, Mr. Dalquist, as to the progress and condition of the line up to July 31st, 1874.

The total sum paid up to date to Messrs. Telfener and Co. was \$2,455,443 \$1, equal to \$250,000 sterling; including a payment of \$215,177 for July.

There are 46 miles completed, besides 30 approaching completion; and on the other sections are earthworks, bridges, viaducts, stations, &c.

The account of expenditure stands thus—

Purchase of land \$99,308
Clearing the way 16,208
Earthwork, 1st section 331,818
Do. 2nd section 127,965
Do. 3rd section 8,100
Do. 4th section 16,500
Bridges and viaducts 67,540
Permanent way 171,510
Stations and huts 34,940
Huts for guards 16,500
4 engines and 80 waggons 71,725
R.R. in deposit 406,226
Rail freight 299,218
Sleepers, fish-plates, &c. 675,769
Surveys, &c. 235,515
\$2,685,443

There are 3 bridges, at Cordoba, Rio Carnero and Jesus Maria; 3 viaducts varying from 20 to 35 feet long; 5 wayside stations, at Talas, Cieneguas, Algarrobo, Jesus Maria and Quilino.

The works already made, including 46 miles completed, represent an actual outlay of \$1,230,251, and the supply of materials on hand for the other sections \$1,306,192; these two figures making up the total of \$2,685,443 already alluded to.

FREE PASSAGES.

Department of Interior, Sept. 17th, 1874.

WHEREAS some of the steamboat companies to whom we have granted Packet privileges have refused the free passages given to certain individuals by the Government, alleging that their obligation is limited to the class of immigrants laid down by the Law of August 12th 1872:—

And as the Government is entitled to four free passages, going and coming, namely two of first class and two of third class, it is necessary to make this law effective for the good of the country, as suggested by the Board of Immigration.

The President of the Republic hereby decrees:—

Art. 1. The passages in question may be taken as one of first class equivalent to two of third class, and vice versa; and in like manner in halves and thirds according to the number of fares of each Company, in the case of families, children, or single persons.

Art. 2. The Board of Immigration is authorized to emit either directly or through its agents free passages as above by each steamer, provided they have not been already disposed of by the Foreign Office of B. Ayres or our Diplomatic Agents abroad.

Art. 3. Whenever the Foreign Office uses any such passes it shall at once send notice accordingly to the Board of Immigration; and in the case of Diplomatic Agents abroad disposing of same they must notify the Immigration Agents in the country where they reside. For this reason a list of such Immigration Agents shall be furnished by the Board to the Diplomatic Agents abroad.

Art. 4. The Board of Immigration shall keep a register of the manner in which these passes are used, and supply a list of same each year in its Report.

Art. 5. No steamer shall be allowed Packet privileges after this date unless the Company previously accepted the above obligations. Any steamers now admitted as Packets and refusing these passes shall cease to hold such privileges after 60 days from date.

Art. 6. Any refusal hereafter to recognize such passes, by steamers trading as Packets, shall be punished by fining the Company the amount of passages money, besides damages and expenses, and if the Government see fit it may also cancel the privilege held by such Packet.

Art. 7. The decree of Aug. 12th 1872 is hereby revoked.

Art. 8. Let the above be published and registered.

SARMIENTO.
Ulisses Elias.

ON CHANGE.

Quinces 12
Saves 12
Pais 77
Colonia 73
Sept. 25th 18.

There was a slight reaction in the market this morning; the *provisos* improved, owing to the necessity many had to set up accounts and also to the general impression in certain circles that things probably would better. However, as the day wore on the market grew weaker and late in the liquidation prices were do. n and sellers offering.

Some of the passengers came ashore to-day at about 3 o'clock. Some of them took queer stories of the sinking on board this morning. We heard on change that she goes to-night with the *provisos*; she brought up 15 passengers.

The Provincial Bank did not do today ten millions currency, but at the other banks nothing doing, and it was said on change that some of the banks had \$5 to round circular to four on tenons advising them not to overdraw their accounts.

The *provisos* bank did not do today ten millions currency, but at the other banks nothing doing, and it was said on change that some of the banks had \$5 to round circular to four on tenons advising them not to overdraw their accounts.

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